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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,987. 號七十八百九千五萬一第 日三初月六元年號 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 19TH, 1909. 一月九日 號九十月九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [427]

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7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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| Leave—Changchun              | Arrive—Dairen | 9.15 p.m. | Friday             |
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| Leave—Dairen                 | Arrive—Changchun | 2.10 a.m. | Friday    |
| Leave—Dairen (Steamer)       | Arrive—Changchun | 2.30 a.m. | Sunday    |
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Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [29]

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 19TH 1909.

In the Annual Report for 1907 on Reforms and Progress in Korea, compiled by the Japanese Residency-General at Seoul, it is affirmed that "it has been the unbroken policy of Japan to open 'the Hermit Kingdom' to the world, to establish terms of neighbourly friendship with the peninsular nation, to strengthen the Korean Imperial House, and to maintain the independence of the country." The Report tells us that Japan's endeavour to maintain Korea's independence led to the war with China; and that Japan was again compelled to engage in a costly war with Russia "largely on account of Korean affairs." All this is very naive, but it would be sheer hubris to suggest that Korean interests were the paramount consideration; the interests that were paramount were, of course, those of Japan. It was recognised as vital to her existence as a nation that Korea should not come under the domination of any other foreign Power, and so Japan twice went to war to prevent that eventuality. In the words of Prince Iro, "the identity of Korean and Japanese interests in Korea will not permit Japan to leave Korea to the care of any other foreign country. She must assume the charge herself." What identity of interests there is between the two countries is not very obvious, but it is plain to everyone that it is necessary for strategical and other reasons that Korea should virtually, if not in name, form part of the Empire of Japan. Japan, it is true, has definitely guaranteed the "independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire," but when we see

the Defences and the Judiciary of Korea, as well as the Posts and Telegraphs, given over to the absolute control of Japan, it appears to be a curious kind of "independence" that Korea is permitted to enjoy. The Agreement announced in Tokyo last week transferring to Japan the control of the Korean Judiciary, as well as the military forces, is but the formal declaration of what is already *en fait accompli*. Japanese subjects for sometime past have held numerous appointments in the Korean Courts which have been established or remodelled by the Japanese. In the Court of Cassation there is a Japanese chief justice, a chief procurator, two judges and five clerks; in each of the three Courts of Appeal there is a Japanese chief justice, two judges, a chief procurator, an assistant procurator, and five clerks; the eight Local Courts have Japanese subjects filling the positions of chief justice and senior procurator, and there are besides thirty-two Japanese judges and eight clerks attached to these Local Courts, while a Japanese judge and a Japanese clerk are attached to each District Court in Korea. All this is provided for in previous Agreements, and we conclude that the new Agreement is designed to accelerate the reform of the judicial procedure chiefly for the purpose of getting rid of the extra-territorial jurisdiction of other Powers in Korea as speedily as possible. Our Tokyo correspondent in a telegram a few days ago mentioned that the Japanese Press attached considerable importance to the Agreement on this account. It is very evident that this object has been kept well in view by the Residency-General at Seoul, for in the Report from which we have already quoted a couple of pages are devoted to a reference to the subject of Consular Jurisdiction, it being mentioned among other things that what with the improved methods of government, central and local, which are gradually taking root throughout the country, and what with modern law courts with competent Japanese judges and procurators, the importance of maintaining consular jurisdiction "has thus greatly diminished, and it is now rather the case that certain inconveniences resulting from its continuance are becoming palpable." Possibly this is illustrated by a difficulty at present engaging attention in Korea. Three new taxes have been decided upon—a tax on house property, a tax on tobacco, and a tax on sake. It was apparently the intention of the authorities to levy them on foreigners and natives alike. The Consuls had a conference on the subject, and we gather from the reports in the Japanese papers that while they claim for their nationals exemption from taxation within the limits of the Treaty ports they are not prepared to claim exemption for those residing beyond those limits. It is interesting to observe that the Japanese residents in Korea, who constitute the largest body of foreigners, are offering the strongest opposition to the taxes, and claiming exemption as an extraterritorial privilege, while they and many other foreigners are completely ignoring all the restrictions as to residence and trade which the Treaties impose. Here, then, we have an illustration of the inconvenience of extra-territorial jurisdiction. There are probably as many foreigners outside as within the limits of the Treaty ports of Korea. We find it stated in the Report to which allusion has already been made that "many missionaries, some of them helping to maintain schools and hospitals, are residing in towns and villages in the interior quite outside Treaty limits; many hundreds of miners—Americans, Chinese and Japanese—are engaged in agriculture in the interior of the country." There can be no doubt that all this is very inconvenient in a country where the Powers claim extraterritorial jurisdiction. All the Powers in their Treaties with Korea, however, have given the promise to renounce extraterritorial jurisdiction when the laws and judicial procedure of the country shall be held to justify the step. Hence we may expect to learn in due course that the arrangement whereby Japan takes the judiciary out of Korean hands has been prompted by the wish to put an end to the system of extraterritorial jurisdiction at the earliest possible date in view of the difficulties and inconveniences which recent events have suggested are likely to constantly arise in the future so long as the system is maintained. Presumably the men as well as the machinery in the judicial administration in Korea will for many years to come be Japanese. The Resident-General has now become much more than an adviser to the Korean Government: he is gradually acquiring the powers of a Viceroy. We are not complaining of this. It has long been recognised as inevitable that Korea should pass completely under the domination of a foreign Power, and

the absorption of the peninsula by Japan is undoubtedly the best solution of the problem in the interests of the peace of the world. So long as the "open door" is maintained the Powers are not likely to offer any objection to the recent development of Japanese policy.

H. M. S. Sandpiper returns this morning to the West River.

The Bandmann Opera Company will be in Hongkong shortly. They open with the "Waltz Dream."

The King's exequatur empowering Mr. M. D. Derteano to act as Consul-General for Peru at Hongkong has received his Majesty's signature.

The Excellencies General Sir Joachim Machado, H.C.M.S., and Ko Yu-him, and their suites have kindly accepted invitations to attend the distribution of prizes at the Italian Convent tomorrow.

The typhoon signal was up at Macao yesterday, and the inner harbour was crowded with junks, but there was an entire absence of wind, and the sea was as smooth as glass.

The Government Gazette notifies, for the guidance of all concerned, that His Majesty the King has ruled that flags should be flown at half-mast on the day of the death of any foreign sovereign, and also on the day of the funeral.

On Saturday an enjoyable "At Home" was held on the Japanese cruiser *Otosha*, to which Rear-Admiral Taragaki, the Captain and Officers of the Japanese Third Squadron invited a large number of Hongkong residents. H. E. the Governor was represented by Captain Mitchell-Taylor A.D.C.

The Senate of the University of London has passed the following resolution:—"That, on condition that application made in accordance with the regulations relating to examinations in the Colonies be received at the University by the 14th of February preceding examination, the B.D. Honours Examination for external students be held in the Colonies in the year 1910 and subsequently."

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 20 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Companies (Local Registers) Ordinance, 1907; Ordinance No. 21 of 1909.—An Ordinance to regulate the Construction and Management of Railways.

At-morrow meeting of the Sanitary Board a letter will be read from Government relative to the report on malaria in Shaukiwan and its environs. A minute will be submitted by the Head of the Department relative to additional cemetery bye-laws, and a complaint against the scavenging and conservancy contractor for Shaukiwan will be dealt with. The arrangement of duties of sanitary inspectors during 1909 will also be considered.

His Honour Mr. Justice Gomperts delivered decisions in two actions in Chambers on Saturday morning. In the suit brought by Mr. P. W. Goldring against Mr. E. G. Jordan to recover \$1,000 due for rent, plaintiff reduced his claim to \$700, and his Lordship entered judgment for that amount. In the action brought by Jackaria Alimahamed against Omar C. Moses for the recovery of \$274.18 alleged to be due for salary and travelling expenses under an agreement of service, and the counterclaim for \$540, his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount paid into Court, \$61.22 and allowed defendant \$30 on the counterclaim.

We are informed that the publication of the new (greatly enlarged and carefully revised) edition of Professor Giles' Chinese-English Dictionary will commence this month. Facsimile 1, will consist of 296 pages and the complete work will run to about 1,800 Royal 4to. pages. Subsequent facsimiles will be issued at short intervals, as in the case of the first edition, to all subscribers to the whole work who on receipt of facsimile 1 have forwarded their subscriptions to Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Intending subscribers who delay sending their subscriptions can only be placed on the subscribers' list by special permission of the author. The subscription price in advance for the whole work is £55.0. The sale price will be raised to £6.16.6 on completion of publication. This edition is not a reissue of the old work but a genuine "new" edition. Since the completed publication of the first edition in 1892, now more than 16 years ago, no efforts have been spared in correcting the mistakes discovered by the author, and those which have been obligingly pointed out by other workers in the same field. In addition to this a number of entries have been excised as unimportant or redundant, while about 20,000 new entries, illustrating a great variety of subjects, have been added under their proper headings.

## A NEW CRAZE.

The latest craze among the ultra-fashionables of London is to have dry faces. Some few years ago the same young men developed a fancy for perambulating the streets without hats, but the coming of the automobile has changed the mode of showing that you are not quite as other men. The idea is to carry just enough dirt to look like fast long-distance riders who have just arrived and have had no time to remove the traces of locomotion. A slight disarray of the tie and collar is a great aid to the illusion, while the real artist will add a slight suggestion of cramp in the legs. A finishing touch is given by an oily smear on the nose. This may seem like an exaggeration, but it is not more absurd than the fashion of a century ago, when young men used to look like coochies or jockeys. But these very aristocratic young men never try to disguise themselves by a look of intelligence, which would, after all, be more effective than any other.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message  
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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS".]

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

LONDON, July 17th.

President Taft has decided to appoint Mr. Charles Crane, a member of a firm of Chicago manufacturers, as American Minister to China.

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

MANY LIVES LOST: MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, July 17th.

An earthquake has occurred in the province of Elis, on the west coast of Greece (opposite Zante). There are many casualties.

Great devastation was caused by the earthquake. Thirty people have been reported killed while 400 houses were destroyed at the village of Hawari. A dozen other villages suffered severely.

LONDON, July 18th.

The latest casualty list of the earthquake in Greece places the killed and injured at 116.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S  
BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, July 17th.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain begs the assistance of the Press in gratefully acknowledging the world-wide birthday telegrams which were received by Mr. Chamberlain, who desires to express his sincere thanks for the good wishes expressed. In this expression of thanks he includes Hongkong.

A NEW SHAH PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, July 18th.

A Reuter's message from Teheran states that the Crown Prince has been proclaimed Shah and that a provisional government is being formed.

JAPANESE ROYALTY IN  
ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 18th.

The Prince and Princess Kuni were present at the State Ball at Buckingham Palace.

THAMES NAVAL PAGEANT.

LONDON, July 18th.

Nearly the whole of the Home and Atlantic Fleets are participating in the Thames naval pageant, between Shoeburyness and Westminster.

The fleets received an enthusiastic welcome from the crowds who lined the banks of the river and the bridges, as well as from those afloat.

SPANISH INFANTE IN  
TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 18th.

A telegram from Madrid announces that the Infante Alfonso has been deprived of his title for marrying Beatrice, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, without the royal consent. He has also been removed from his regiment.

The offence is triable by the Disciplinary Court.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO".]

THE CHINESE MILITARY AND  
NAVAL FORCES.

PEKING, July 18th.

An Imperial Edict has been issued emphasising the importance of the development of the Imperial Army and Navy.

The regulations sanctioned by the late Emperor, the Edict mentions, provided that H. M. the Emperor of China should be Commander-in-Chief

of the naval and military forces of the Empire, but H. M. Hsien Tsung being too young to fill that position, appoints his father the Prince Regent to undertake the duties of the post.

Prince Yuk Lang, Prince Tsoi Fu, Prince Tsoi To and Admiral Sal are appointed to assist the Regent.

AGITATION AGAINST THE CHINESE  
IN INDO-CHINA.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* is endeavouring to stir up public sentiment against the dominant influence of the Chinese in Indo-China. Our country spent a little more than 750 millions of francs. Two loans amounting to 280 millions have been contracted and spent on the development of the country. Every year about 150 millions of francs are demanded by way of taxation to cover the expense of administration. These are the pecuniary sacrifices which it is possible to value. But who can count the moral sacrifices that have been made, the number of soldiers, officials and Colonists who have died in the breach, doing each in his sphere his duty to guarantee to France the free possession of the country to increase her colonial domains? Who, asks the writer, has been benefited by these enormous sacrifices? He sadly answers the question that these sacrifices have only served, with some rare exceptions, to enrich the stranger, "our worst enemy, the enemy who opposed our conquest—the Chinese!" It is complained that the government has outrageously favoured the Chinese to the detriment of the natives of Annam and even of the French themselves. The Administration has been prodigal in its favours to the Chinese in the markets and in the exploitation of monopolies, in Cochin-China, in Tonkin, in Annam and in Cambodia. That the Annamite is not a merchant and that there is need of the Chinese intermediary is described as a gross error to which everybody, Governors and colonists, have been voluntary victims: "we have servilely imitated the usage in the neighbouring colonies of Hongkong and Singapore without perceiving that no comparison can be made between these Colonies which are purely commercial places where the natives do not count, and Indo-China where we find a dense population which it is necessary to administer and to educate." If the Annamite is not a trader it ought to be recognised, says the writer, that commercial facilities are innate in him which only need to be developed, and it is the duty of the French as the protectors of the native to develop his facilities, encourage his efforts and to shake off his torpor. But up to the present they have only served to accentuate the oppressive tutelage.

Chinese: They come with the single aim of making a fortune and they stop at nothing in striving for that result. Usurious and rapacious, the Chinaman grasps everything that may help to assuage his insatiable thirst for money, and all the riches he acquires he takes away to his country of origin. "A member of secret societies of which the *mot d'ordre* is hatred of the European, he excites the Annamite against our domination; he foments and encourages all the intrigues against us; proved contrabandier, he employs all the resources of fraud to secretly undermine our authority." Thus is the evil stated in order that the remedy might be found, and our contemporary warns the authorities that if they wish to have a French and not a Chinese Indo-China, it will be prudent to adopt vis-à-vis this suspected stranger a policy more in consonance with French interests.

ADVANTAGES OF WET WEATHER.

The sanitary advantages of wet weather are not quite obvious to all of us," says *American Medicine*, "and perhaps if we could order the style we would one and all insist upon having it as dry as a bone." Nevertheless, it notes the Chief Registrar of England recently explained the phenomenally low death rate in 1907 as largely due to the cool and wet summer, which he states was exceptionally favorable to infants. The editor adds: "On our northwest coast it has long been noted that the healthiest time is the rainy season, and that a long period of dry weather is not only decidedly disastrous but sickly, too. These facts must be taken to heart by climatologists, and not ignored, in the manner we are so prone to treat the heterodox. Those physicians who are advising all patients to seek a dry climate should be sure they have data which leave no doubt that the dryness has been advantageous in such cases. Dogma will not do in this age. Wet weather is really health-giving and life-saving, in all conscience let us send invalids to wet climates and give the dry ones a long-needed rest. Of course the invalids will be deprived of sunshine, but many physicians are protecting them from that anyway."

CIGARETTE-MAKING IN THE  
BRITISH ARMY.

An exceedingly grave indictment of cigarette-smoking in the Army has been made by Lieutenant-General Sir W. G. Knox. Sir William points out that the Army Medical Department has embodied in its report an emphatic pronouncement against cigarette smoking, stating "that the proportion of soldiers in the United Kingdom becoming inefficient owing to cardiac affections is double that in any foreign army. And as regards the effect of the practice on officers he declares that he knows of more than one 'regrettable incident' in the Boer war which was the result of loss of nerve, brought on, in his opinion, by over-indulgence." Sir William feels so strongly on the subject that he advocates that in an officer's confidential report should be inserted the question: "Is he an intemperate cigarette smoker?" And as for the rank and file, he quotes the words of the Report of the Army Medical Department for 1907: "Average British recruits are on enlistment the youngest and in the poorest physical condition of those in any civilized army. Moreover, they are nearly all confirmed cigarette smokers."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Delhi* left Singapore for this port on the 16th instant at 5.30 p.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 21st instant at about 10 a.m.

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## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

After a week of atmospherical depressions, with corresponding mental depressions, it was a great relief to see the sun on Friday. Everybody welcomed Old Sol. There were many who were perhaps not conscious of any particular expression of gratitude, although they appreciated the change, but no matter whether the glad thought found expression or not, there was joy in most breasts when the overcast skies were replaced by the bright blue and when the succession of storms gave place to genial sunshine. No wonder the ancients regarded the sun with much veneration and worshipped it as the source of all life.

The discussion that took place at the Legislative Council on the subject of sparks was certainly a very proper one. The fires caused by sparks from locomotives at home have been numerous in the past, and it can well be imagined that in a summer heat such as ours with everything in the neighbourhood of the railway embankment as dry as tinder that the danger of crops and even houses becoming ignited from the sparks of our prospective locomotives is very great, and it is satisfactory to learn that steps will be taken to minimise the risk of fire.

The old question cropped up this last week as to whether the Government could be sued. The Hon. Mr. Osborne placed the Government in the same exalted position as the sovereign, that it could do no wrong. I think our forefathers have exploded the idea that the King can do no wrong, and I fancy that few of us regard the Government as quite immaculate. We may not be able to sue it, but we can slander it and say nasty things about it. That seems to be about the only satisfaction we can get out of it.

We know that the local courts have still before them the case in which the Governor on behalf of the Government is bringing an action against a frontager for the performance of a specific contract. We might argue on that, but unfortunately that matter is not settled yet and we don't know where we are. One leaves judge who had to decide a similar case wanted to know who is this thing called the Government of... Not a very polite way of referring to such an authority. But it is a legal analysis.

The editorial in the *Daily Press* the other day on the subject of the reported proclamation for the emancipation of slaves in China recalls to mind an incident which took place at Canton a few years ago. A certain Chinese, well known in Hongkong and Canton, had prospered in his business and become wealthy, and accordingly he bought himself the title of Taotai. On the day on which he was to assume his new honour, and when his friends had gathered in large numbers to congratulate him, a man stepped forward and to the astonishment of all present claimed him as his slave. It appeared that the expectant taotai's father had been a slave of the claimant's father and as the latter had not purchased his liberty his son could not be a freeman. The event caused a great sensation and the expectant taotai had to pay a large sum to secure his freedom. I rather think he lost his promised title, as I understand that no bondmen can hold any office in China.

Hongkong's budget this year will be waited with almost as great interest as the production of Lloyd George at home. Something unusual is bound to happen. It may not be the plundering of her roots, but additional money has to be obtained from somewhere, and what these sources will be we would fain know. It has been suggested before that if we needed to raise the wind at any time that it could be done by taxing liquors. I am reminded of this by an utterance of Mr. Bottomley, the M.P. who recently figured so prominently at home, in which he agreed that luxury in drink was a convenient source to tax, but why, he asked, confine it to alcoholic drink? Alcoholic drinks were taxed because they were luxuries, but wasn't every drink in the world a luxury except pure water? Now we come to the point. If the drinker of alcohol was taxed because it was a luxury, what right had they to exclude the citizen who by means of ginger ale, lemonade, soda water, and other gaseous concoctions endeavoured to convert himself into a dirigible human balloon? "Why select alcoholic drink from other kinds of luxurious drink? It was a dwindling industry. The days were coming when the triumphant Tariff Reformer would go to the country and say 'Drink is gone,' and the temperance reformer was already pointing to the proud time when a magnate of ginger ale would represent the limits of legitimate hospitality and a barrel of lager beer the crowning symbol of a Bacchanalian orgy. Those would be great days from the point of view of the temperance reformer, but pittoresque times for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Hear, hear.) If they taxed any kind of drink because it was a luxury, then tax the teetotal beverages as well, and add patriotism to the other virtues of the temperance party."

The argument is a sound one. It seems only fair that teetotalers should bear their share of the burden of taxation, especially as we have departed from the good old days when we as a nation drank ourselves out of debt. The only drawback to the application of such a principle in Hongkong is that it would hardly be worth while. The teetotalers here are so insignificant in number, I mean.

Ice cream is not likely to be such a popular item on household menus. The price has gone up. Apparently the local ice war is ended, as the Ice Company have increased the price to one cent per pound.

RODERICK RANDOM.

## THE JAPANESE STRIKE IN HAWAII.

Further details of the strike in Hawaii, which was recently announced in a *Daily Press* telegram, are to hand by American files. The correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle gives the following version:

The latest development of the complicated situation which has grown out of the strike of Japanese plantation labourers, and the subsequent arrest of their leaders, is a charge of burglary preferred to-day by Attorney Joseph Lightfoot, who represents the accused man against High Sheriff William Henry and Attorneys William A. Kinney and Mason A. F. Prosser, counsel for the Planters' Association. The accusation grows out of the blowing open of the safe in the office of the *Yomi*, the radical Japanese newspaper, and the seizure of books and papers belonging to Editor Suga and others, which are alleged to have revealed a conspiracy among the leaders of the strike to obtain control in the islands. The matter is now being investigated by the Grand Jury.

At a meeting of the strike leaders to-day, Mr. Negroni urged that the men be advised to return to work, but this course was opposed by F. Makino and others. Although many unofficial approaches have been made in an effort to restore peace between the strikers and their former employers, nothing has yet been accomplished, and the situation remains unchanged. Over 2,000 strike-breakers are reported to be at work.

The strike leaders, Y. Saka, editor of the *Yomi*, M. Negroni, K. Kawamura and Y. Tashita, were arraigned on June 18th on the charge preferred against them by the Grand Jury of conspiracy to murder and to induce others to commit crime, in connection with the alleged attempt to take the life of Editor Shibusawa of the conservative paper *Shimbun*. They all were held to answer, and released on each furnishing a bond \$1,000, in addition to the bond of \$1,250 given when arraigned for conspiracy to incite riot. The fifteen strikers on the Kahuku plantation indicted for rioting, will be arraigned on Monday.

Council-General Ueyno cabled to Tokyo that the statement that he was advising the planters not to yield to the demands made by the Japanese plantation labourers for an increase in wages, was evidently a misinterpretation of his cable report on the situation, and one that was causing him much embarrassment. The Council declares that he is not advising the planters in any manner; that he is remaining strictly neutral and only urging his countrymen to preserve order.

## SEAWORTHY OR UNSEAWORTHY.

The action of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., versus the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., which was tried before Mr. Justice Bourne and a jury on October 30, 1898, has, the N.C. *Daily News* is informed, been settled in London. The case in dispute as shown in the pleadings was that in September, 1907, the plaintiffs delivered to the defendants 300 cases of cigarettes which were shipped at Vancouver on board the R.M.S. Empress of China. Subsequently to the shipment, the Empress sank at her mooring, owing, it was claimed by plaintiffs, to unseaworthiness; and although she was subsequently raised and pumped out the plaintiffs' goods were delivered in an unmarketable condition. Setting other questions on one side, the case turned largely upon the allegation of unseaworthiness which the defendants strenuously denied, claiming that the sinking of the *China* was due to neglect by one of the engineers in the engine room; and that for this neglect the defendants were not liable, as they would have been if they had loaded the goods on an unseaworthy ship. It then became a question whether the *China* had been seaworthy at the time that the loading of the cigarettes began, and had become unseaworthy at some subsequent point of time during the loading. The extreme nicety of the point needs no emphasis; and as will be remembered, the members of the jury were unable to answer the material question which was put to them at the trial, and were thereupon discharged; and upon a subsequent motion for judgment made by the defendants, Mr. Justice Bourne declined to give judgment for either party upon such findings as were recorded by the jury. Applications for leave to appeal were subsequently made by both parties, and the plaintiff finally compiled an appeal to the Privy Council for a new trial. As stated above the action has now been compromised upon terms satisfactory to the plaintiffs.

## AN INDIAN LIBEL ACTION.

The suit brought by Lala Lajpat Rai against "The Englishman" Ltd., in which the plaintiff claims £50,000 for an alleged libel published in that journal on September 10th, 1907, was taken up by Mr. Justice Fletcher at the High Court, Calcutta, on June 22. Considerable interest was taken in the case and there was a large attendance in court. The alleged libel was to be contained in a letter from the journal's Punjab correspondent who, purporting to give the true facts of the deportation of Lajpat Rai, said that the native officers of several native regiments in the Punjab had continually reported to their commanding officers that persistent efforts were being made to tamper with the loyalty of the Sepoys. A galaxy of Indian barristers appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Eardley Norton for "The Englishman" withdrew the plea of justification, but relied on privilege, claiming that the article was based on discussions in the House of Commons. Judgment was reserved.

## A JOURNALISTIC RECORD.

What is the smartest piece of journalistic work on record? The publisher of the Cambridge *Granta* puts in a claim for the *Light Blue* journal. And here is the story. On a Friday, in the examination for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos, problems of the usual type appeared on the examination papers. The very next morning, at breakfast, the examiners, on opening their *Granta*, were startled by finding all previous day's questions correctly and completely answered. There was a note to the effect that the editor had called in the official boy, who had no difficulty in disposing of the problems, without interfering with his regular work. The publisher has now given some further details about the "official boy." He was represented by four past Senior Wranglers, who got hold of the examination papers from a candidate who had left the examination room. They worked onwards till past midnight, and the *Granta*, with its model answers, was posted to the examiners at 3 a.m. on Saturday morning.

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## NAVY POLITICS.

[BY CARLYON DELLAIRS, M.P.]

## ADMIRALTY.

In a letter to the *Times* of the 19th June, Sir George Armstrong continues his campaign in favour of purity of naval administration, and he certainly places the Board of Admiralty in an awkward position, not only in regard to their methods of espionage in 1906, but in reference to their vicinity in 1909. The revelations may be new, but the story is an old one, and I differ from Sir George Armstrong only in regard to his procedure, by which he directly places the entire responsibility on Adm. of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, instead of on the Board of Admiralty as a whole. From my point of view, it is really quite unnecessary to mention that officer in the matter, beyond the fact that he acted in virtue of his position as a member of the Board. The responsibility of the Board is a collective one, and if any one is attacked it should be the political chief. This is the course I took at the Navy League meeting at Oxford, and my action was endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Navy League in the following resolution, which they sent to the Press:

The Executive Committee of the Navy League endorses the action of the Vice-Chairman in making public and condemning the printing and circulating of letters by the Admiralty at the taxpayers' expense in which a number of this Committee was described as being always an incompetent officer," and whilst noting the expression of regret which the Admiralty have tendered, the Committee deplores the fact that letters containing personalities should have been officially printed.

## COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

It cannot be too clearly kept in mind that the bed-rock fact of the situation is that the Cabinet are responsible for the actions of the Board of Admiralty, and that it is impossible for any member of the Board to divest himself of the blame attaching to actions which Sir George Armstrong very truly observes, "have undermined the very foundations of naval discipline, and are entirely foreign to anything experienced in the service for many generations past". In the case referred to in the above communication, the Board printed a statement which, from their own records, they know to be utterly devoid of truth. They printed it in two separate impressions, each 100 per cent. more numerous than was the case with other documents that they had printed, and then they circulated them. Having honoured me in previous years by asking me to give a series of lectures on the most various subjects to the admirals, captains, and commanders of what is now the War College, they chose the moment when I exercised my discretion as a member of Parliament by differing from the Government's naval policy to attack me in this peculiar way. Mr. McKenna considers it a mitigation of the offence that so successfully did they do all this behind my back that no public exposure occurred until three years after, when disgruntled officers took the only action which was at their disposal where the founders of honour in the administration of the country had been "poisoned". In 1907 I brought forward a resolution on Admiralty administration. An accentuation of all our differences was followed by the confidential records of a secret court of inquiry on a trifling torpedo boat collision as far back as 1896 being handed over to a private member and used against me in the House of Commons. To this day I have received no public or written expression of regret.

## THE SLIPPERY SLOPE.

The real truth is, of course, that the demoralisation of the Admiralty began with the use of the Press for the purpose of bombing its own administration. On April 17, 1907, Mr. F. E. Smith referred to the way the Admiralty evaded answering questions in the House, and said: "What made the matter more galling was that they did they all this behind my back that no public exposure occurred until three years after, when disgruntled officers took the only action which was at their disposal where the founders of honour in the administration of the country had been "poisoned". In 1907 I brought forward a resolution on Admiralty administration. An accentuation of all our differences was followed by the confidential records of a secret court of inquiry on a trifling torpedo boat collision as far back as 1896 being handed over to a private member and used against me in the House of Commons. To this day I have received no public or written expression of regret.

## THE BUDGET.

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## VOTES FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND AMMUNITIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George is fond of asserting that the extra taxation is to provide for the extra taxation of the Dreadnoughts to rival Germany. I really cannot discover how he proves his case. The following figures show the votes for new construction and armaments for the two countries in the last year of office of Mr. Balfour's Government and in the present year:-

## 1909-6. 1909-10.

Great Britain ... 11,569,000 ... 10,256,000  
Germany ... 4,969,000 ... 10,751,000

The figures are official, and show not only a reduced expenditure for Great Britain, but also no attempt to face our obligations in regard to keeping well ahead of our enemies. Assuredly, so far as this year is concerned, the Budget does not provide anything extraordinary for the Navy, unless the Government contemplate supplementary estimates. It is worth noting that in the same period the amount met by loan in Germany has gone up from £2,296,000 to £5,371,000. The latter figure represents 27.78 per cent. of the German navy estimate, and it is worth while asking ourselves whether the Germans would go on building up a navy with borrowed money were it not for the encouragement they obtain from the helpless Isthmian Government.

## A GEOGRAPHICAL ROMANCE.

## COMING RESTORATION OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Mr. William Durban (Editor of the "Homiletic Review"), writes to the *London Express* the following interesting article:

There is one great region in the world which is the constant cynosure of the eyes of multitudes of intelligent and cultured folk. It is the land of enchantment which lies between these two rivers associated with the very earliest historic times.

Egypt has only its Nile, but Mesopotamia has two glorious streams, the Tigris and the Euphrates. Between the rivers is one of the most magnificent alluvial valleys on the surface of the globe, and this site of the Paradise of Adam ought to be a garden still, and at so very remote date it was again blossomed as the rose.

For though the great plain that contained

## WAGNER ON THE PIANO.

## GRAND OPERA IN A NEW GUISE.

BY MME. ROSE KOENIG.

To say that Wagnerian opera can be played on the piano without losing in the matter of effect sounds somewhat of an impossibility, but that it is not is proved by Mme. Rose Koenig, who gave a pianoforte recital at Leighton House recently of scenes from "Pariser," "The Valkyries," "Siegfried," "The Twilight of the Gods," and "Tristan and Isolde."

Mme. Koenig describes her methods in the following article:-

I think the beginning of it all was a birthday presented of the complete scores. I began to read through the early scenes of "Alberich" and "The Rhinemaidens," getting horribly entangled therein. I soon lost patience with these, and turned to the better-known pages, such as the "Procession of the Gods," "The Ride of the Valkyries," and the "Fire Music." From the first I was struck with the remarkable effects the piano seemed capable of producing this music, and also the technical pitfalls which would have to be avoided before arriving at anything like a finished performance. I saw, too, the absolutely non-pianistic nature of the subject. Yet I knew that the Wagnerian atmosphere and effects were all in the piano could I but get at them.

## THE BEGINNING.

You may ride all day over any and every part of the Garden of Eden and will probably never encounter a human being, and perhaps not even an animal. Think what this means, judging by a simple comparison. For the twin valleys of Euphrates and Tigris, enclosing El Jashir (as the Turks and Arabs call Mesopotamia), from the great vilayets of Baghdad and Basrah, while Southern Mesopotamia belongs to the two other vilayets from Zab to the Indian Ocean, this being the territory between the lower courses of the streams.

Now, there are about a million people in the Baghdad and Basrah vilayets of Northern Mesopotamia, with a vast area of 110,000 square miles, or less than ten to the square mile, and these are nearly all massed in the larger cities—Mardin, Urfa, Baghdad, Basrah.

Egypt has less than 13,000 square miles, with a population of about 10,000,000, though with improved irrigation it could support twice as many. Southern Mesopotamia alone could maintain five times as many, and as to Northern Mesopotamia it could certainly provide accommodation for an immensely large number.

Yet between the rivers over all the enormous waste is not a single hamlet, although it lies in uninhabitable land; it is everywhere unspeakably sterile.

I did so. I took two years to study the scores in detail. It did not prove an altogether simple matter, and I soon found that the friends who advised me to give the subject serious attention were in the minority. People were continually asking irritating questions, such as "Why not play 'Traviata' and 'Trovatore'?" if I must play opera?

To this day there are people who cannot grasp the fact that the soul of a Wagnerian tune-drama is instrumental, while that of an Italian opera is vocal, for which reason the former can be studied and the latter cannot, be expressed on a piano. A professor at one of our leading schools said to me, "You are not doing anything new. It has been done for the last twenty years by various people. You talk of bringing mental pictures to your listeners, but if I, or any musician, want mental pictures of Wagner, we just read down the scores from our library shelf and read them."

The most popular of all our English conductors wrote: "I must tell you frankly I quite disapprove of your idea. It has been tried before, and it has always turned out a failure. Besides, there is such a gorgeous repertoire for the pianist; why stick to that?"

## STEADY WORK.

Whatever advice people gave me, I just went steadily on with my work, and by slow degrees the scenes began to take shape under my fingers. But though all the scenes are deeply interesting to study, all are not possible of expression on the piano. Some—apparently the simplest—the piano seems to fail to reproduce, and among these may be cited the lovely scene between Siegmund and Sieglinde in the first act of "The Valkyries." Other numbers one would think absolutely unplayable, such as the "Death of Siegfried" and the final scene from "Götterdämmerung," can be portrayed with extraordinary fidelity.

This evening I am playing for the first time what is perhaps the least pianistic subject of them all—"Hagen and the Gibichung Men," from the second act of "Götterdämmerung"; yet the piano conveys the sense of this excerpt as vividly as any of the scenes.

One of my greatest difficulties was the impossibility of getting any coaching on the subject. The only "professors" I could turn to were the Queen's Hall orchestra and the Covent Garden performances. These I never missed, and later I travelled to Bayreuth for the festival.

To this day I find I rarely listen to a Wagnerian orchestral performance without bringing some addition to my pianoforte scenes. For it must be remembered that the thousand and one points of rhythm, colour, and accent we hear in the orchestra are non-existent in the piano score, which are merely the skeletons I build on. I possess the orchestral scores, of course, and when I have taken a lesson from my "professor," the orchestra, I turn to those to work out my new discoveries.

## CASTRO ORCHESTRA.

I remember the day I learnt how to produce the *Glockenspiel* effect in the "Fire Music." I was neither of Queen's Hall nor at Covent Garden, but listening to a selection from "The Valkyries" as of the casing of a poor little orchestra and a miserable performance; but

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Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [974]

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [947]

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Opened at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HUTCHINSON, Manager. Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

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## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members wishing to put down for Subscription Griffins for the next RACE MEETING will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB OFFICE on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE TO-DAY (MONDAY), 19th instant, at 5 P.M.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [969]

## NOTICE.

WILKS AND JACK, LIMITED, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FROM This Date the name of the above Firm has been Changed to WILLIAM C. JACK & CO. LTD.

PERCIVAL H. NYE, Acting General Manager. Hongkong, 10th July, 1909. [968]

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Messrs. HUNG HING & CO., 17, Yim Tsz Street, West, are our Sole Agents in Canton, and anyone wrongfully making use of Our Name will be dealt with in accordance with the law.

SUN LEE & CO., Tung Koon District. Canton, 9th July, 1909. [947]

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

## HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Hongkong, till Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1899," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of Selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer, and the conditions of tendering and form of grant have been published in Government Gazette as Notification No. 401 of the 2nd July, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [926]

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Extreme Length ..... 371 feet Length on Blocks ..... 350 " Width of Entrances on Top ..... 66 " Width of Entrances on Bottom ..... 53 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ..... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING of REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready Short Notice. [925]

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST. By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE (Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 451 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwelin, is dedicated to Sir Edward Hart G.C.M.G. and Dr. A

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar (\$1) Per Share for six months ending 30th June, 1909, will be payable on the 20th July, 1909, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th July, 1909, both days inclusive.

BHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 16th July, 1909. [963]

## NOTICE.

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES for the following Thirteen Shares numbered 23504/-, 17296/17299, 17358/159, 17715/17721, 19154/-, and 21937/21938 in the above named Company standing in the name of JOAO ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) have been LOST, and should the same not be produced within a fortnight a New Certificate for the same share will be issued in favor of the said JOAO ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) and the Original Certificate will be declared by the Company as null and void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. [955]

## LOST SHARES CERTIFICATES.

1. ANTHONY BABINGTON — Scrip No. 151/580 10 78 61/70 10 79 71/80 10 80 81/90 10

2. CREEASY EWENS — Scrip No. 81 151/160 10

3. FUNG SHIU SAI — Scrip No. 83 182/190 9 84 191/200 10 85 201/210 10

4. ALEXANDER GEORGE GRANT GORDON — Scrip No. 86 246/255 10

5. ELEAZER SILAS KELLY — Scrip No. 87 311/320 10 88 321/330 10 89 341/350 10 90 351/360 10

40 129 Shares

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DUPLICATES of the above CERTIFICATES will be issued one month hence, and the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, unless produced at the Office of the General Managers within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [913]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 3, LYEFMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. A Five-Roomed House, with Tennis Court. Thoroughly repaired. Rent Moderate.

Apply to — X. Y. Z., Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 5th July, 1909. [937]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 6, ICE HOUSE ROAD, NINE ROOMS. Electric Fittings, suitable for Office or Dwellings. Also, GODOWN, NO. 9, Duddell Street.

Apply to — A. B. AVASIA, 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [912]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

NO. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, SIX ROOMS. Electric Fittings, Verandas both sides. Full harbour view.

ROOMS in No. 2, PEOPLES' HILL.

Apply to — A. B. AVASIA, 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1909. [942]

## TO BE LET.

## TO BE LET.

THE SYRIE, NO. 13, PEAK. Unfurnished from 1st June, 1909.

C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellett, from 1st October, 1909, to 30th June, 1910.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

HOUSES in BELLIOS TERRACE, Robinson Road, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE.—TO LET, at Peak, commanding Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to — LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [970]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM, NO. 1, Prince's Building, II. Floor.

ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, NO. 125, Wan Chai Road.

Apply to — REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & CO. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [911]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

ONE DETACHED ROOM, with Separate Entrance and Veranda, in Prince's Building, Second Floor.

Apply to — WM. MEYERINK & CO. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [920]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

NO. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"ERANEE BUNGALOW" Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

Apply to — ALEXATOON V. APCAR & CO. 14, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [939]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

THE CASTLE, Furnished or Unfurnished,

## TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PHEDDER STREET.

Apply — MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

## TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yammati, 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to — HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hong

## INTIMATIONS

## TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the Leases of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo, from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder:

## REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the letting of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned as named in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tenders hereinabove set out and fulfills all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderers to the contrary) be rejected and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

The Farms, above referred to, are:-

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—OPIUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING AND PAWNBROKING, as follows:-

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:-

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan River.

(ii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the Northern Boundary of Province Clarke.

(iii) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Brooskew point.

(iv) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas Northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:-

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residence and occupation of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Office of the said SECRETARY of Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & CO., at Singapore, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, Security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of with deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chanda fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:-

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| Per tael      | \$ 2.40 |
| " chi         | 0.030   |
| " 5 m. packet | 0.015   |
| " 4 "         | 0.012   |
| " 3 "         | 0.009   |
| " 2 "         | 0.006   |

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chanda is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmers may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chanda and Spirits.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmers will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chanda prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirits for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor a Schedule showing full particulars of the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz:-

## SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902, as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [696]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## FROM EUROPE.

## THE H.A.L. Steamship.

"ANDALUSIA"

Captain Block, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day. Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignee's risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [954]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN,  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd July, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 26th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,  
— MELCHERS & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. [5]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ,  
ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PE-NANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SILESIA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

The Steamer brings Cargo from

Trieste ex s.s. "Trieste," transhipped at Bombay.

Venice ex s.s. "Metecovich," transhipped at Trieste.

Smyrna ex s.s. "Hungaria," transhipped at Trieste.

Optional cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before NOON on the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1909. [3]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMEBIC."

FROM TACOMA, VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [3]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMEBIC."

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [3]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [3]

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Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

ACHELLS, British str., 4,433, R. C. Thompson, 17th July—Liverpool and Singapore 12th July, General Butterfield & Swire.

ARMAND BEHIC, French str., 6,548, B. Lafont, 18th July—Shanghai 19th July, General Messageries Maritimes.

BANERI MARU, Japanese str., 2,368, J. Yamamoto, 16th July—Moji 10th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

BENVOYLOCH, British str., 2,164, D. S. Callay, 18th July—Moji 11th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BUJUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,340, Y. Fuseno, 18th July—Shanghai 11th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG, 1,265, V. McLiddel, 17th July—Tientsin 10th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLARA JESSEN, Ger. str., 1,109, J. Bendixon, 17th July—Haiphong 12th and Hoihow 16th July, Coal—Jobson & Co.

DAGNY, Norwegian str., 18th July—Canton.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 17th July—Moji 11th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FITZPATRICK, British str., 2,857, R. E. Hutchinson, 16th July—Moji 10th July, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

HATIMUK, British str., 636, J. W. Evans, 18th July—Fuchow, Amoy and Swatow 17th July, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

HAYANG, British str., 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 18th July—Fuchow, Amoy and Swatow 17th July, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

HULDIN, Norwegian str., 1,065, Setberg, 16th July—Bangkok and Hoihow 14th July, Rice—Order.

HANGHANG, British str., 15th July—Canton.

KIANO CHING, Chinese str., 1,002, A. T. Brissenter, 17th July—Chinkiang 13th July, General—Chinese.

LAETTE, British str., 1,340, Frampton, 18th July—Saigon 14th July, Rice—Wo Fat Sing.

LINAN, British str., 17th July—Canton.

LUCHOW, British str., 1,215, W. Baddey, 16th July—Nowchung and Chefoo 12th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MERAH, Dutch str., 1,597, Grovert, 16th July—Singapore 10th July, General—Chinese.

WONGKOK, German str., 1,115, W. Reher, 17th July—Bangkok and Swatow 16th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

YINGCHOW, British str., 1,216, W. Fraser, 18th July—Shanghai 15th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

## DEPARTURES.

17th July.

AMIGO, German str., for Tsingtao.

ANHUL, British str., for Shanghai.

BOMHAY MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

CHOISING, German str., for Amoy.

DEVAYONSE, German str., for Canton.

FUDI MARU, Japanese str., for Amoy.

GLENFALLOCH, British str., for Amoy.

HANOI, French str., for Quang Chow Wan.

JAPAN, British str., for Singapore.

JOHANNIE, German str., for Pukhoi.

KIEV, Russian str., for Shanghai.

KWANGHEE, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

MATHILDE, German str., for Hoihow.

NANCHANG, British str., for Nanchang.

SIBERIA, American str., for Keelung.

ST. PATRICK, British str., for Singapore.

SYRIA, British str., for Shanghai.

YUENSAM, British str., for Manila.

ZAFIRO, British str., for Manila.

18th July.

BUSHU MARU, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.

CHILDAR, Norwegian str., for Swatow.

DAKOI MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.

HELENE, German str., for Swatow.

HOPSANG, British str., for Singapore.

KNUSSBERG, German str., for Hoihow.

NANSHAN, British str., for Hongay.

SILESIA, Austrian str., for Shanghai.

TOUMEI MARU, Japanese str., for Chimanpo.

VICTORIA, Swedish str., for Haiphong.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Chengshing* reports: Strong S.E. winds and heavy swell.

The British str. *Benvorlich* reports: Fine clear cloudy weather, sea smooth and light Southerly winds.

VEHICLES IN DOCK.

July 17th.

ABERDEEN DOCK—KOWLOON DOCK—Haiyan, Vorwarts, Peih, Butuan, Solstad, Germany, San Cheong.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—TAIKOO DOCK—Hangzhou, Chinhu, Yochow.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [562]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"SEGURA."

Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th July.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. She is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and Electric Fans in State-rooms. Doctor and stewardess are carried.

Fare to London £55.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [885]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"WELSH PRINCE."

will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [915]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k"; nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

| DESTINATION                        | VESSEL'S NAMES   | FLAG & RIG | BERTH    | CAPTAIN                       | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO          | TO BE DESPATCHED          |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| LONDON &c, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL | DELTA            | Brit. str. | —        | B. W. H. Snow                 | P. & O. S. N. CO.             | On 24th Inst., at Noon.   |
| LONDON, & ANTWERP                  | SEGURA           | Brit. str. | —        | Hayes                         | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 24th Inst.             |
| ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c   | MALTA            | Brit. str. | —        | G. M. Montford, E.N.E.        | P. & O. S. N. CO.             | About 28th Inst.          |
| COPIENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG       | SAMBIA           | Ger. str.  | k. w.    | Müller                        | HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE          | On 12th Aug.              |
| HARVE & HAMBURG via STEATS &c.     | SIAM             | Swed. str. | k. w.    | Jäger                         | MELCHERS & CO.                | About 20th Inst.          |
| HAVER & HAMBURG via STEATS &c.     | BRASILIA         | Ger. str.  | k. w.    | Sachs                         | HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE          | On 23rd Inst.             |
| HAVER & HAMBURG via STEATS &c.     | SEGOVIA          | Ger. str.  | k. w.    | Peter                         | HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE          | On 31st Inst.             |
| MARSEILLES, &c, VIA PORTS OF CALL  | SLAVONIA         | Ger. str.  | k. w.    | Lafont                        | HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE          | To-morrow, at 1 P.M.      |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | ARMAND BEHIC     | Fr. str.   | k. w.    | H. Petersen                   | HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE          | On 21st Inst.             |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | ISTRIA           | Ger. str.  | k. w.    | W. G. Williams                | NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA          | On 21st Inst., at D'light |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | KAWACHI MARU     | Jap. str.  | k. w.    | H. Petersen                   | NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA          | On 4th Aug., at D'light   |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | SANUKI MARU      | Jap. str.  | k. w.    | F. L. Sommer                  | MELCHERS & CO.                | About Middle of Aug.      |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | YEDDO            | Jap. str.  | k. w.    | O. Pahne                      | NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA          | About 23rd Inst.          |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | KAMO MARU        | Jap. str.  | k. w.    | P. Giorgievich                | TOYO KISEN KAISHA             | On 28th Aug., at Noon.    |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | AMERICA MARU     | Gor. str.  | k. w.    | W. G. Williams                | SANDER, WIELER & CO.          | About 27th Inst.          |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | KLEIST           | Brit. str. | k. w.    | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | About 21st Aug.           |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | PRESIA           | Am. str.   | k. w.    | DODWELL & CO., LTD.           | DODWELL & CO., LTD.           | On 31st Aug.              |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | INDRAWADI        | Brit. str. | k. w.    | E. R. Hutchinson              | CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.       | On 10th Aug.              |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | MUNGASTER CASTLE | Brit. str. | k. w.    | A. S. Sandbach                | CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.       | On 29th Inst.             |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | WELSH PRINCE     | Empress    | 2 m.     | B. S. Babel                   | CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.       | On 18th Sept., at Noon.   |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | KUMERIC          | Brit. str. | 1 m.     | E. R. Hutchinson              | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA           | On 31st Inst.             |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | MONTMAGNE        | Brit. str. | 1 m.     | K. Sato                       | NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA          | To-morrow, at 4 P.M.      |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | FITZPATRICK      | Jap. str.  | 1 m.     | M. Nagao                      | NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA          | On 17th Aug., at 4 P.M.   |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | AKI MARU         | Jap. str.  | 1 m.     | L. Deacon                     | HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE          | On 21st Inst., at Noon.   |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | TAITUAN          | Brit. str. | 1 m.     | T. Saito                      | HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE          | On 6th Aug., at Noon.     |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | EASTERN          | Brit. str. | 1 m.     | H. R. Raegner                 | NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA          | On 13th Aug., at 10 A.M.  |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | YAWATA MARU      | Jap. str.  | 1 m.     | M. Takeda                     | NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA          | On 23rd Inst., at 5 P.M.  |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | CHIANG MARU      | Jap. str.  | 1 m.     | W. M. Thompson                | NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA          | On 30th Inst., at Noon.   |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | TSUPANAS         | Dut. str.  | 1 m.     | M. Yagi                       | NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA          | Quick despatch.           |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | CHENGSHING       | Brit. str. | 1 m.     | V. McClymont-Lindau           | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE         | On 21st Inst., at 4 P.M.  |
| MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c | ERNEST SIMONS    | Brit. str. | 1 m.</td |                               |                               |                           |

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

| FOR  | STEAMERS     | TO SAIL         | REMARKS              |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI .....   | DELHI.....   | About 22nd July | Freight and Passage. |
| LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS   | DELTA.....   | Noon, 24th July | See Special Call.    |
| LONDON and ANTWERP<br>VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT<br>SAINT AND MARSEILLE..... | MALTA .....  | About 28th July | Freight and Passage. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUMATRA, YOKOHAMA .....  | SUMATRA..... | About 30th July | Freight and Passage. |

For further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909.

**EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.  
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI  
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,  
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK  
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,  
GOTHENBURG.**

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

| DESTINATION                                       | STEAMERS      | DATES OF SAILING.    |
|---|---------------|----------------------|
| COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG                     | "SIAM".....   | About 25th July      |
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE                       | "INDIEN"..... | About beg. of Aug.   |
| MARSEILLE, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and GOTHENBURG ..... | "YEDDO".....  | About Middle of Aug. |

For Further Particulars apply to  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1909.

MELCHERS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

[6]

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)**

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

| DESTINATIONS.   | STEAMERS.  | TONS.                         | SAILING DATES.   |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|
| MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID                  | KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen, SANUKI MARU, Capt. K. Horima, AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato,  | 6,500 6,500 6,500             | WED'DAY, 21st July, at Daylight. WED'DAY, 4th Aug., at Daylight. TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 P.M.                                       |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOAKI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA | KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hayano, YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, INABA MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne, ATSUTA MARU, CAPT. C. Richards, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 | TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 P.M. FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon. FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon. FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 5 P.M. MONDAY, 26th July. |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE                    | NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, INABA MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne, ATSUTA MARU, CAPT. C. Richards, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA   | 4,000 9,000                   | WED'DAY, 23rd July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 P.M. WED'DAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.  |
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA   | NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi,   | 6,000                         | I Cargo only.  |

5 Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

**EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—  
EUROPEAN LINE.**

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND POOT SAID.

THE Co.'s Newly Built 9,000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

**KAMO MARU** - - (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) - About Wed. 23rd July.

**MISHIMA MARU** - - (Capt. A. E. MOSES) - About Wed. 25th Aug.

**ATSUTA MARU** - - (Capt. WM. THOMPSON) - About Wed. 22nd Sept.

**MYASAKI MARU** - - (Capt. W. E. BAINBRIDGE) - About Wed. 20th Oct.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

**CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS**

BETWEEN

**HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.**

Commencing 1st June, ending 31st August, 1909.

SPECIAL EXCURSION (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobo Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

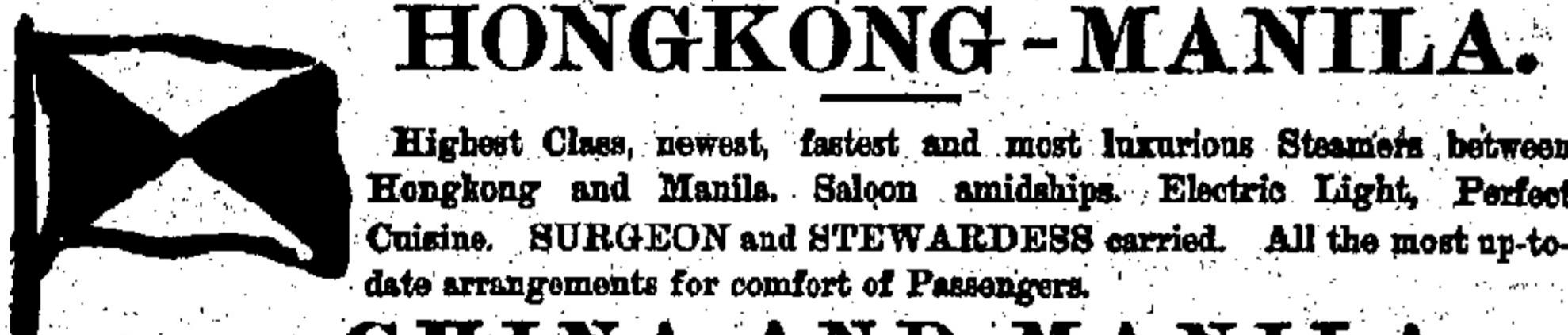
2nd " 80 70 60 50

Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

For further particulars apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER. [15-93]

**HONGKONG - MANILA.**



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

| STEAMSHIP | TONS. | CAPTAIN      | FOR    | SAILING DATE.       |
|-----------|-------|--------------|--------|---------------------|
| RUBI      | 2540  | R. W. Almond | Manila | On 24th July, Noon. |
| ZAFIRO    | 2540  | R. Hodger    | Manila | On 31st July, Noon. |

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

[14]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**

**HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.**

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS FOR LEAVING.

HAIMUN, AMOY, SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.

HAIYANG, SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST CLASS FARES TO FOOCHOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1909.

[10]

**INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| STEAMERS                           | TO SAIL                                       |
|------------------------------------|---|
| SHANGHAI .....                     | "HANGSANG" .. Tuesday, 20th July, Noon.       |
| SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and SOURLABUAN | "ONSANG" .. Tuesday, 20th July, 4 P.M.        |
| TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO    | "CHEONGSHING" .. Wednesday, 21st July, 4 P.M. |
| MANILA                             | "LOONGSANG" .. Friday, 23rd July, 4 P.M.      |
| SANDAKAN                           | "MAUSANG" .. Saturday, 24th July, Noon.       |
| SHIHLAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOTI     | "KUTSANG" .. Friday, 30th July, Noon.         |
| MANILA                             | "YUENSANG" .. Friday, 30th July, 4 P.M.       |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA       | "NAMSANG" .. Tuesday, 3rd Aug., Noon.         |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Utkuan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1909.

[16]

**THOS. COOK & SON,  
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.**

CHINE OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office:

14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

759

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN**

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| STEAMER   | FROM  | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE FOR ON OR ABOUT  |
|-----------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| TJIKINI   | JAPAN | Second half of July  | JAVA Second half of July    |
| TJIMARI   | JAPAN | Second half of July  | JAVA Second half of July    |
| TJIBODAS  | JAPAN | First half of Aug.   | JAVA First half of Aug.     |
| TJILATJAP | JAVA  | First half of Aug.   | SHANGHAI First half of Aug. |
| TJILIWONG | JAPAN | Second half of Aug.  | JAVA Second half of Aug.    |
| TJIPANAS  | JAVA  | Second half of Aug.  | JAPAN Second half of Aug.   |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.** Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 13th July, 1909.

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</div

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Approximate times of closing mails at Sharqat via Daly and Silvera.

|           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 22nd July | ... at 11.30 a.m. |
| 24th      | ... at 8.30 p.m.  |
| 26th      | ... at 8.30 p.m.  |
| 31st      | ... at 8.30 p.m.  |

The Ernest Simons, with the French Mail of the 18th ultimo, left Singapore on Monday, the 12th inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-day. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 15th May.

The Delta, with the English mail of the 25th ultimo, left Singapore on Friday, the 16th instant, at 5.30 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday the 21st instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 25th May, at 10 a.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from London on the 16th June, and for the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 16th June, and for despatch overland on the 23rd June.

FOB PER DATE

| FROM  | TO                        | DATE                    |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Macao   | Singapore                 | Monday, 19th, 1.15 p.m. |
| Shanghai  | Singapore                 | Monday, 19th, 3.00 p.m. |
| SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE   |                           | Monday, 19th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai   |                           |                         |
| Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooloola, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle |                           |                         |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama   |                           |                         |
| Manila  |                           |                         |
| Amy   |                           |                         |
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta  |                           |                         |
| Shanghai  |                           |                         |
| EUROPE, &c., India via Takuorin   |                           |                         |
| Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents  |                           |                         |
| (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)  |                           |                         |
| Ernest Simons   | Monday, 19th, 4.00 p.m.   |                         |
| Atlantic  | Monday, 19th, 4.00 p.m.   |                         |
| Hainan  | Tuesday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.  |                         |
| Japan   | Tuesday, 20th, 10.00 A.M. |                         |
| Hongsang  | Tuesday, 20th, 10.00 A.M. |                         |
| Printed Matter and Samples  | 10.00 A.M.                |                         |
| Registration  | 10.00 A.M.                |                         |
| (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 a.m.)  |                           |                         |
| Registration, Kowloon   | 10.00 A.M.                |                         |
| B.O.  | No late fee               |                         |
| Letters   | 11.00 A.M.                |                         |
| Tuesday   | 2 th, 1.00 P.M.           |                         |
| Tuesdays  | 10th, 1.15 P.M.           |                         |
| Tuesdays  | 20th, 2.00 P.M.           |                         |
| Tuesdays  | 2 th, 3.00 P.M.           |                         |
| Tuesday   | 20th, 3.00 P.M.           |                         |
| Armand Botic  | Poss                      |                         |
| Haiyang   | 20th, 3.00 P.M.           |                         |
| Sui Tai   | Tuesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.  |                         |
| Tsun  |                           |                         |
| Gregory Appear  |                           |                         |
| Ongang  |                           |                         |
| Aki Maru  | Poss                      |                         |
| Kawachi Maru  | Tuesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.  |                         |

## THE VALUE OF CLARET

AS A HEALTH GIVING DAILY BEVERAGE HAS OFTEN BEEN INSISTED UPON BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. King Chambers, the well-known authority on diet, has pronounced the verdict that "As a regular beverage for healthy persons there is no wine on the English Market equal to Claret."

Therefore every lover of Claret should see that they get the right wine, and we confidently recommend to our Customers and the public our

## SUPERIOR ST. JULIEN

PER DOZEN PINTS ... \$ 6.50  
" QUARTS ... \$11.00

Samples on Application to

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

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## COMMERCIAL.

## EXCHANGE

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 17th.

## ON LONDON:

Telegraphic Transfer 1/8<sup>13</sup>  
Bank Bills, on demand 1/8<sup>13</sup>  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/8<sup>13</sup>  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/9  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/9<sup>13</sup>  
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/9<sup>13</sup>

## ON PARIS:

Bank Bills, on demand 219  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 223

## ON GERMANY:

On demand 178

## ON NEW YORK:

Bank Bills, on demand 423  
Credits, at 60 days' sight 432

## ON BOMBAY:

Telegraphic Transfer 131  
Bank, on demand 131

## ON CALCUTTA:

Telegraphic Transfer 131  
Bank, on demand 131

## ON SHANGHAI:

Bank, at sight 74  
Private, 30 days' sight 75

## ON YOKOHAMA:

—On demand 844

## ON MANILA:

—On demand 852

## ON SINGAPORE:

—On demand 744

## ON BATAVIA:

—On demand 104<sup>13</sup>

## ON HAIPHONG:

—On demand 91<sup>13</sup>/pm

## ON SAIGON:

—On demand 66<sup>13</sup>

## OVERSEAS, Bank's Buying Rate \$11.35

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$59.50

BAR SILVER, per oz. 231

## SUBSIDARY COINS.

per cent.

Chinese ... 20 cents pieces \$8.60 discount

Chinese ... 10 " \$8.98 "

Hongkong ... 20 " \$7.40 "

Hongkong ... 10 " \$7.30 "

## OPIUM.

July 17th.

## Quotations are:

Malwa New ... \$1,125/1,150 per picul.

Malwa Old ... \$1,160/1,200 "

Malwa Older ... \$1,210/1,240 "

Malwa V. Old ... \$1,250/1,300 "

Persian fine quality ... \$1,050/1,100 "

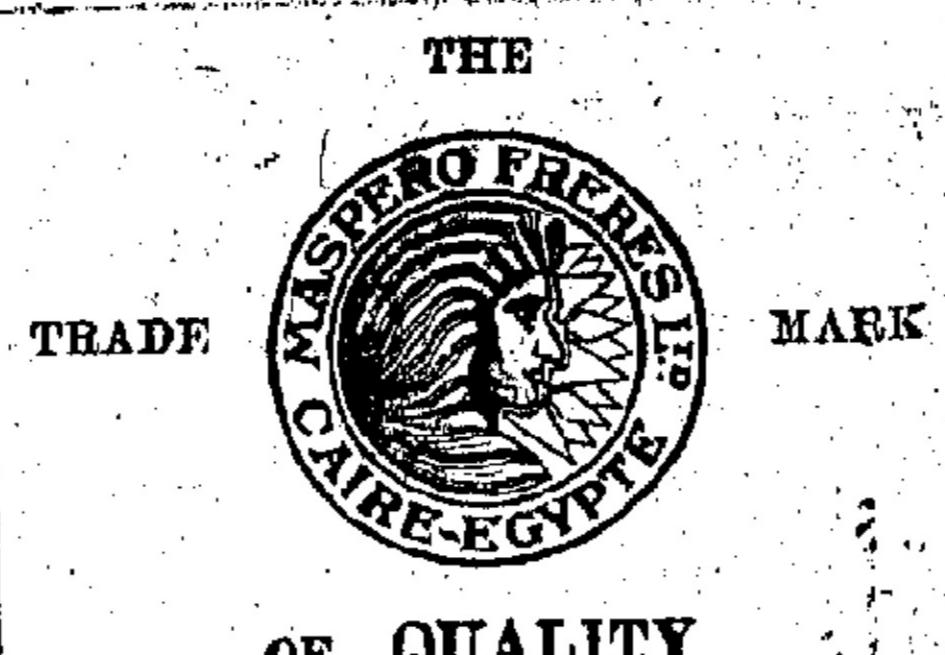
Persian extra fine ... \$900/1,000 "

Patna New ... \$365 per cwt.

Patna Old ... \$385 "

Banaras New ... \$385 "

Banaras Old ... \$380 "



OF QUALITY

DENOTING

THE ACME OF  
EGYPTIAN  
CIGARETTE  
PERFECTION.

"They are social, soothing, balsamic, they have fragrance, force and zest."

IN 50'S & 100'S  
HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES.  
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

314-6]



the perfect qualities of Messrs. Maspero Frères

Bouton Rouge  
and Felucca  
Egyptian Cigarettes

are recognised by all. Made of the finest selected Turkish Tobacco under ideal conditions in Cairo, they can now be purchased of all high-class Tobacconists. The price is as remarkable as the quality.

A LUXURY TO THE MAN OF TASTE.

Sole Agents: British-American Tobacco Co. Hong Kong.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JULY 17TH, 1909.

| STOCKS.                                       | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE.   | PAID UP. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.       |
|---|----------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|
| <b>BANKS.—</b>                                |                |          |          |                                |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation          | 120,000        | \$125    | all      | \$957, buy.                    |
| National Bank of China, Limited               | 99,925         | \$27     | £6       | \$54, buyers.                  |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited       | 8,604          | 12/6     | 12/6     | \$104, buyers.                 |
| China Borneo Company, Limited                 | 60,000         | \$12     | \$12     | \$134, sellers.                |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited        | 50,000         | \$10     | \$10     | \$690, sellers.                |
| China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.    | 200,000        | \$10     | \$10     | \$9.60.                        |
| <b>COTTON MILLS.—</b>                         |                |          |          |                                |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.       | 20,000         | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 136.                      |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.            | 125,000        | \$10     | \$82     | sellers.                       |
| International Cotton Manufac. Co., Ltd.       | 10,000         | Tls. 75  | Tls. 75  | Tls. 92.                       |
| Laou-Kang-Mew C. Spin & Wear Co., Ltd         | 8,000          | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 113.                      |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited         | 2,000          | Tls. 500 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 405.                      |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited                   | 40,000         | \$72     | \$6      | \$162, sellers.                |
| <b>DOCKS AND WHARVES.—</b>                    |                |          |          |                                |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.       | 60,000         | \$50     | all      | \$57, buyers.                  |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.           | 50,000         | \$50     | all      | \$67.                          |
| New Amoy Dock Co., Limited                    | 10,000         | \$63     | \$63     | \$9.                           |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.       | 55,700         | Tls. 105 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 77.                       |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.          | 36,000         | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 153.                      |
| Fenwick & Co., Limited                        | 18,000         | \$25     | \$25     | \$11, sellers.                 |
| Green Island Cement Co., Limited              | 400,000        | \$10     | \$10     | \$8.50, sellers.               |
| Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited           | 7,000          | \$10     | all      | \$210, buyers.                 |
| Hongkong Electric Co., Limited                | 60,000         | \$10     | \$10     | \$204, buyers.                 |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited               | 12,000         | \$50     | all      | \$71 (old), buy.               |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited                 | 5,000          | \$25     | all      | \$157 <sup>1/2</sup> , buyers. |
| Hongkong Ice Repro Manufacturing Co., Limited | 60,000         | \$10     | all      | \$25.                          |
| <b>INSURANCES.—</b>                           |                |          |          |                                |
| Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited          | 10,000         | \$250    | \$50     | \$195, sellers.                |
| China Fire Insurance Co., Limited             | 22,000         | \$100    | \$100    | \$216, buyers.                 |
| China Traders Insurance Co., Limited          | 24,000         | \$83.33  | \$25     | \$88, buyers.                  |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited          | 8,000          | \$250    | \$50     | \$84.75, buyers.               |
| North-China Insurance Co., Limited            | 10,000         | \$15     | \$15     | \$12.50, buyers.               |
| Union Insurance Society, Limited              | 12,400         | \$250    | \$100    | \$822.50, buyers.              |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited        | 12,000         | \$100    | \$60     | \$60, 32.25.                   |
| <b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—</b> </               |                |          |          |                                |